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EXAMINER

LIM, KRISNA

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2153

DATE MAILED: 06/19/2003

9

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

20

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/465,547

Applicant(s)

OMOIGUI, NOSAKHARE D.

Examiner

Adekunle O Adegorusi

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-57 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-57 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120**

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-7, 9-12, 14, 15, 17, 20, 21-25, 28, 31, 32, 36-38, 40-42 and 46-56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Teng et al U.S. Patent 5930473.

In considering claim 1, Teng et al. teaches a system comprising: a search server (server 12; this is a search server since the client computer request the list of live video programs, column 6, lines 22-36 and column 7, lines 44-55); an encoder (the presenter client that provides streams to clients, see column 11, lines 37-39); a client computer (see column 7, lines 44-55); wherein the encoder is to provide an indication of a currently available live presentation to the search server (sending an authorization request to the server (column 4, lines 18-21)); wherein the client computer is to submit a request with search criteria (client requesting a list) to the search server (column 7, lines 44-48); wherein the search server is to, determine whether the currently available live presentation from the encoder matches the search criteria (column 6, lines 22-36), and transmit an identifier (directory list) of the encoder to the client computer if the currently available live presentation matches the search criteria (column 7, lines 44-55); and wherein the encoder is to provide the live presentation to the client computer (column 11, lines 57-61).

Teng et al. teaches that the server performs search functions (column 6, lines 22-36) since the server stores information that the clients request and the server would have to search to retrieve information for the client.

Teng et al. also teaches the use of search criteria (stream attributes) since the client sends a request that would cause the server to play back the information (column 8, lines 55-62 and column 11, lines 4-17). Employing the search criteria is therefore inherent.

In considering claim 2, Teng et al. teaches a system wherein the encoder is further to provide a subsequent indication to the search server indicating that the live presentation is finished (column 12, lines 44-50).

In considering claim 3, Teng et al. teaches a system wherein the encoder further provides to the search server, during the live presentation, information identifying current characteristics of the live presentation (column 13, lines 1-13).

In considering claim 4, Teng et al. teaches a system wherein the search server is further to transmit the information identifying current characteristics of the live presentation to the client computer; and the client computer is further to display the information identifying current characteristics of the live presentation (column 13, lines 1-13).

In considering claim 5, Teng et al. teaches a system wherein: the information identifying current characteristics comprises a topic description (column 8, lines 59-62); and the encoder (source client) provides a characteristics finished indication to the search server when the topic identified by the topic description is no longer being presented (inherent. Also see column 12, lines 44-67).

In considering claim 6, Teng et al. teaches a system wherein the information identifying the current characteristics comprises text (identification) corresponding to the live presentation (column 8, lines 59-62).

In considering claim 7, Teng et al. teaches a system wherein the live presentation comprises an audio/video streaming media presentation (column 6, lines 37-40 and column 7, lines 37-39).

In considering claim 9, Teng et al. teaches a method comprising sending, to a search server (video server), information identifying (authorization requests) a live presentation available via a network at the beginning of the live presentation (column 4, lines 12-29); and identifying, to the search server, when the live presentation is no longer available via the network (column 12, lines 44-50).

In considering claims 10 and 11, Teng et al. teaches a method, wherein the identifying comprises sending, to the search server, an indication of the duration of the live presentation (size and track statistics which will indicate to the server the duration of the live presentation, see column 8, lines 57-62).

In considering claim 12, Teng et al. teaches a method, comprising sending, to the search server, an identifier of an encoder (source) from which the live presentation can be obtained (column 8, lines 57-62).

In considering claim 14, Teng et al. teaches a method, comprising identifying, to the search server, information indicating characteristics of a part of the live presentation currently being presented (column 8, lines 57-62). The track statistics indicates characteristics of a part of the live presentation currently being presented.

In considering claim 15, Teng et al. teaches a method, wherein the identifying information includes sending, to the search server, an indication of the duration of the

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characteristics (column 8, lines 57-62). The size is a good indication of the duration of the characteristics.

In considering claim 17, Teng et al. teaches a method, comprising generating the information identifying the live presentation as the live presentation is presented via the network (column 8, lines 55-62).

In considering claim 20, Teng et al. teaches a method, wherein the live presentation comprises a composite media stream having an audio stream and a video stream (column 11, lines 37-39).

In considering claim 21, Teng et al. teaches one or more computer-readable memories containing a computer program that is executable by a processor to perform the method recited in claim 9 (this is inherent since a computer program would be needed in order to perform the method recited in claim 9; see column 12, lines 44-50).

In considering claims 22 and 39, Teng et al. teaches a method comprising receiving information identifying a live presentation (column 4, lines 18-21 and column 8, lines 36-38); and making the information available for searching (accessing) only for the duration of the live presentation (column 11, lines 4-6 and 15-17). Making the information available for searching only for the duration of the live presentation is implied since the request that is sent by the viewer client to the server would only be for a live presentation that is currently occurring.

In considering claims 23 and 24, Teng et al. teaches a method wherein the receiving comprises receiving information identifying a live presentation scheduled to occur in the future and currently available live presentation (column 4, lines 18-29).

In considering claim 25, Teng et al. teaches a method wherein receiving information identifying a plurality of live presentations; and for each live presentation, making the information identifying the live presentation available for searching only for the duration of the live presentation (column 7, lines 44-55). Making the information identifying the live presentation available for searching only for the duration of the live presentation is inherent.

In considering claim 28, Teng et al teaches a method wherein the receiving comprises receiving the information from a same encoder (presenter client) as is presenting the information (column 4, lines 18-29 and column 11, lines 37-39).

In considering claim 31, Teng et al teaches a method comprising receiving an indication from an encoder (presenter client) that is presenting the information that the live presentation is over (column 12, lines 44-54).

In considering claim 32, Teng et al teaches receiving information identifying a current characteristic of the live presentation and making the current characteristic available for searching for as long as the characteristic describes a currently presenting portion of the live presentation (column 11 lines 4-17). It is inherent for the information to identify a current characteristic of the live presentation since the server would need such information in order to make the clients requests for specific information.

In considering claim 36, Teng et al teaches receiving information identifying a current characteristic of the live presentation and transmitting the information identifying the current characteristic of the live presentation to a client computer (column 11, lines 4-17 and column 7, lines 44-55).

In considering claim 37, Teng et al teaches descriptive information corresponding to the live presentation (column 8, lines 48-62) and adding the descriptive information to a database (storage device) of currently available live presentations (column 6 lines 15-17). Apparently, descriptive information is added to live presentations that are stored in order to facilitate access by the clients. Also see column 7, lines 44-55.

In considering claim 38, Teng et al teaches that the live presentation includes an audio and a video stream (column 11, lines 37-39).

In considering claim 40, Teng et al. teaches one or more computer-readable media having stored thereon a computer program that, when executed by one or more processors, causes the one or more processors to perform functions including: identifying topic information corresponding to live content (inherent since this would be needed by the client who would request for the video information; see column 6, lines 22-24), the topic information identifying a current topic of the live content (inherent since this would be needed by the client who would request for the video information; see column 6, lines 22-24); and transmitting the topic information to a server to make the topic information available for searching (see column 11, lines 4-17). It is inherent for the system to identify topic information corresponding to live content and topic information identifying a current topic of the live content in order to make the clients search for information based on the topic of the information.

In considering claim 41, Teng et al. teaches the transmitting comprises transmitting the topic information to a search server (column 7, lines 44-45). Since the server sends a list to the client, it implies that the search server receives topic information from the encoder (presenter client).



In considering claim 42, Teng et al. teaches one or more computer-readable media having stored thereon a computer program that, when executed by one or more processors, causes the one or more processors to perform functions including: identifying topic information corresponding to live content (inherent since this would be needed by the client who would request for the video information; see column 6, lines 22-24), the topic information identifying a current topic of the live content (inherent since this would be needed by the client who would request for the video information; see column 6, lines 22-24); and transmitting the topic information to a server to make the topic information available for searching, wherein the transmitting comprises transmitting the topic information to an encoder (column 11, lines 4-6; topic information is needed in order to access information from the video source which can be the encoder (presenter client) or the video server).

In considering claim 46, Teng et al. teaches a video server comprising a bus; a processor coupled to the bus; and a memory, coupled to the bus, to store a plurality of instructions that are executed by the processor, wherein the plurality of instructions, when executed, cause the processor to, receive information identifying live content (inherent, also see column 6, lines 10-21 and column 7, lines 44-55), maintain the information for as long as the live content is available (inherent since it is live, also see column 6, lines 30-36), and use the information to respond to searches (request) from a plurality of client computers (column 7, lines 44-55).

In considering claim 47, Teng et al. teaches where the instructions to receive information identifying live content are to receive information identifying live content available from an encoder (source client) at the time the information is received (column 7, lines 48-55).

In considering claim 48, Teng et al teaches in figure 2, column 8 lines 20-21 and lines 32-39 a nonvolatile storage device (SCSI-II disk array), coupled to the bus, to record the information identifying live content.

In considering claim 49, Teng et al teaches that the plurality of instructions (software) when executed causes the processor to store the information identifying live content in the memory (column 9 lines 22-24).

In considering claim 50, Teng et al. teaches an apparatus, wherein the information identifying live content includes a set of descriptive words and an indicator of a server from which the live content is available (column 7, lines 44-55). The list includes descriptive words and also an indicator of a server from which the live content is available since the server direct the appropriate video streams from one or more source clients based on the selections of the clients.

In considering claim 51, Teng et al. teaches wherein the indicator of the server comprises a uniform resource locator (address of the source see column 4, lines 36-39 and 45-53).

In considering claim 52, Teng et al. teaches an apparatus, wherein the plurality of instructions, when executed, further cause the processor to receive information identifying current characteristics of the live content (inherent, also see column 6, lines 10-21 and column 7, lines 44-55); maintain the information identifying the current characteristics for as long as the characteristics describe the live content (inherent, also see column 6, lines 30-36); and use the information identifying the current characteristics to respond to searches from the plurality of client computers (column 7, lines 44-55).

In considering claim 53, Teng et al. teaches a video server comprising: a bus; a processor coupled to the bus; and a memory, coupled to the bus, to store a plurality of instructions that are executed by the processor, wherein the plurality of instructions, when executed, cause the processor to,

receive information identifying live content (column 6, lines 15-19 and column 7, lines 9-10), maintain the information for as long as the live content is available (inherent since the information is live), and use the information to respond to searches (requests) from a plurality of client computers (column 7, lines 44-55),

wherein the plurality of instructions, when executed, further cause the processor to:

receive information identifying current topic information identifying a topic currently being presented as part of the live content (column 8, lines 59-62); receive an indication that the topic is no longer being presented (inherent); maintaining the topic information for a period of time after receiving the indication that the topic is no longer being presented (inherent); and using the current topic information to respond to searches from the plurality of computers during the period of time (inherent).

In considering claim 54, Teng et al teaches a video server comprising: a bus; a processor coupled to the bus; and a memory, coupled to the bus, to store a plurality of instructions that are executed by the processor, wherein the plurality of instructions, when executed, cause the processor to, receive information identifying live content (column 6, lines 15-19 and column 7, lines 9-10), maintain the information for as long as the live content is available (inherent since the information is live), and use the information to respond to searches from a plurality of client computers (column 7, lines 44-55), wherein the plurality of instructions, when executed, further

cause the processor to generate, based on the information identifying live content, descriptive information to be added to a database of live content (column 8, lines 20-23).

In considering claim 55, Teng et al. teaches a method comprising: identifying a set of search criteria to be compared to information describing a plurality of live presentations (inherent); transmitting the set of search criteria to a server; and receiving a list of live presentations currently in progress that match the search criteria (column 7, lines 44-55).

In considering claim 56, Teng et al. teaches a method comprising: selecting a live presentation from the list of live presentations; and requesting that the selected live presentation be transmitted to a client computer corresponding to a user making the selection (column 7, lines 44-55).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 8, 13, 16, 18-19, 26-27, 29-30, 33-35, 43-45 and 57 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Teng et al.

In considering claim 8, Teng et al. teaches a system comprising: a search server (server 12; this is a search server since the client computer request the list of live video programs,

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column 6, lines 22-36 and column 7, lines 44-55); an encoder (the presenter client that provides streams to clients, see column 11, lines 37-39); a client computer (see column 7, lines 44-55);

wherein the encoder is configured to provide an indication of a currently available live presentation to the search server (sending an authorization request to the server (column 4, lines 18-21)); wherein the client computer is to submit a request with search criteria (client requesting a list) to the search server (column 7, lines 44-48); wherein the search server is to, determine whether the currently available live presentation from the encoder matches the search criteria (column 6, lines 22-36), and transmit an identifier (directory list) of the encoder to the client computer if the currently available live presentation matches the search criteria (column 7, lines 44-55); and wherein the encoder is to provide the live presentation to the client computer (column 11, lines 57-61).

Teng et al. does not teach maintaining a record of user search requests; and notifying the corresponding user when a new live presentation becomes available that satisfies a search request, however official notice is taken on this limitation. It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to maintain a record of user search requests; and notify the corresponding user when a new live presentation becomes available that satisfies a search request. This would make the system more user friendly.

In considering claim 13, official notice is taken on sending a URL to the search server.

In considering claim 16, Teng et al. teaches a method comprising:  
sending, to a search server, information identifying a live presentation available via a network at the beginning of the live presentation (column 6, lines 30-36 and lines 62-65); and identifying, to the search server, when the live presentation is no longer available via the network (inherent

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since it is a live presentation), further comprising: identifying, to the search server, information indicating characteristics of a part of the live presentation currently being presented (column 8, lines 40-45 and lines 55-62; the presenter client would have to provide characteristics (stream attributes) to the server), wherein the identifying information includes sending, to the search server, an indication of the duration of the characteristics (track statistics will provide the duration).

Teng et al. was silent regarding sending, to the search server, an indication of the characteristics when the current characteristics begin to describe the live presentation; and sending, to the search server, characteristics finished indication when the current characteristics no longer describe the live presentation. However, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to send an indication of the characteristics when the current characteristics begin to describe the live presentation and to also send a characteristics finished indication when the current characteristics no longer describes the live presentation. This would make the server know when the live presentation is about to start and when it is about to end.

In considering claims 18 and 19, Teng et al teaches sending, to a search server, information identifying a live presentation available via a network at the beginning of the live presentation (column 6, lines 30-36 and lines 62-65); and identifying, to the search server, when the live presentation is no longer available via the network (inherent since it is a live presentation), further comprising generating the information indicating characteristics of a part of the live presentation currently being presented (column 8, lines 40-45 and lines 55-62; the presenter client would have to provide characteristics (stream attributes) to the server).

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Teng et al. does not teach identifying key words as the live presentation is presented, however official notice is taken on the limitation. It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to use key words in order to quickly make the user access the information.

Teng et al. does not teach using closed captioning data as the information identifying the live presentation, however official notice is taken on the limitation. It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to use closed captioning in order to identify the presentation.

In considering claim 26, Teng et al. teaches a method of receiving information identifying a live presentation (column 6, lines 62-65, since the video server is controlling the live video program, it implies that the video server receives the live video program); making the information available for searching only for the duration of the live presentation (this is inherent since the presentation is live);

receiving information identifying a plurality of live presentations (column 4, lines 12-29); for each live presentation, making the information identifying the live presentation available for searching only for the duration of the live presentation (this is inherent since it is a live presentation).

Teng et al. does not teach maintaining a record of user search requests; and notifying the corresponding user when a new live presentation that satisfies a search request is available, however official notice is taken on the limitation. It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to maintain a record of user search requests; and notify the corresponding user when a new live presentation becomes available that satisfies a search request. This would make the system more user friendly.

In considering claims 27, Teng et al. does teach receiving for each of the user search requests, an indication of how the user should be notified; and notifying the user in accordance with the notification, however official notice is taken on such a limitation. It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to have a notification means in order to ensure that the user is notified appropriately.

In considering claim 29, Teng et al. teaches a method comprising receiving information identifying a live presentation (column 6, lines 30-36 and 62-65); and making the information available for searching only for the duration of the live presentation (inherent also see column 7, lines 9-10), wherein the making the information available for searching comprises: adding the information to a database of currently available live presentations (column 6, lines 15-21 and column 8, lines 20-21).

Teng et al. does not teach deleting the information from the database when the live presentation has ended, however such a method would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art in order to save disk space for video information that would need to be saved.

In considering claim 30, Teng et al. teaches the method of receiving a user search request (column 6, lines 22-24); and accessing the database of currently available live presentations to determine whether a currently available live presentation matches the user search request (column 6, lines 22-27).

In considering claim 33, Teng et al. teaches a method of receiving information identifying a live presentation (column 6, lines 62-65, since the video server is controlling the live video program, it implies that the video server receives the live video program); making the



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information available for searching only for the duration of the live presentation (this is inherent since the presentation is live);

receiving information identifying a current characteristic of the live presentation (this is inherent since this would be needed by the video server; also see column 8, lines 55-63); and making the current characteristic available for searching for as long as the characteristic describes a currently presenting portion of the live presentation (this is inherent), wherein the making the current characteristic available for searching comprises: adding the information identifying the current characteristic to a database of currently available live presentations (column 6, lines 15-21 and column 8, lines 20-21. Adding information identifying the current characteristic to a database is inherent since such information would be used by the client for searching).

Teng et al. was silent regarding deleting the information identifying the current characteristic from the database when the characteristic no longer describes the currently presenting portion of the live presentation. However, such would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art in order to create space in memory for storing video presentations that would need to be saved.

In considering claim 34, Teng et al. teaches a method of receiving information identifying a live presentation (column 6, lines 62-65, since the video server is controlling the live video program, it implies that the video server receives the live video program); making the information available for searching only for the duration of the live presentation (this is inherent since the presentation is live);

receiving information identifying a current characteristic of the live presentation (this is inherent since this would be needed by the video server; also see column 8, lines 55-63); and making the current characteristic available for searching for as long as the characteristic describes a currently presenting portion of the live presentation (this is inherent).

Teng et al. does not teach maintaining a record of user search requests, and alerting a corresponding user when a new current characteristic that satisfies a search request describes the currently presenting portion of the live presentation. However, official notice is taken on such a limitation. It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to modify the teachings of Teng et al. by maintaining a record of user search requests, and alerting a corresponding user when a new current characteristic that satisfies a search request describes the currently presenting portion of the live presentation in order to keep the client from always searching the server.

In considering claim 35, Teng et al. teaches receiving a user search request (column 6, lines 22-24); and checking the database of currently available live presentations to determine, based at least in part on the current characteristic in the database, whether a currently available live presentation matches the user search request (column 6, lines 13-17 and lines 27-36).

In considering claim 43, Teng et al. teaches one or more computer-readable media having stored thereon a computer program that, when executed by one or more processors, causes the one or more processors to perform functions including: identifying topic information corresponding to live content (inherent since this would be needed by the client who would request for the video information; see column 6, lines 22-24), the topic information identifying a current topic of the live content (inherent since this would be needed by the client who would

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request for the video information; see column 6, lines 22-24); and transmitting the topic information to a server to make the topic information available for searching (column 11, lines 4-6; topic information is needed in order to access information from the video source which can be the encoder (presenter client) or the video server).

Teng et al. was silent regarding transmitting a topic finished indication to the server when the topic information is no longer the current topic, however, such would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art in order to make the server know of an end to the information.

In considering claims 44 and 45, Teng et al. does not teach sending a cancel topic indicator or a current topic indicator as the topic finished indication however this are obvious design choices.

In considering claim 57, Teng et al. teaches a method comprising: identifying a set of search criteria to be compared to information describing a plurality of live presentations; transmitting the set of search criteria to a server; and receiving a list of live presentations currently in progress that match the search criteria (column 7, lines 44-55).

Teng et al. does not teach transmitting a notification type to the server that indicates how a user that identifies the set of search criteria should be notified by the server when a live presentation is determined by the server to match the search criteria. However, official notice is taken such a limitation. It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to transmit a notification type to the server that indicates how a user that identifies the set of search criteria should be notified by the server when a live presentation is determined by the server to match the search criteria this would make the user display or use the received information appropriately.

*Conclusion*

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Adekunle O Adegorsu whose telephone number is (703) 305-7721. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 AM-5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenton Burgess can be reached on (703) 305-4792. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 746-8889 for regular communications and (703) 746-8889 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is N/A.

AOA  
June 12, 2003



KRISNA LIM  
PRIMARY EXAMINER